

# DPR balance sheet

## Pesticide regulatory program funding

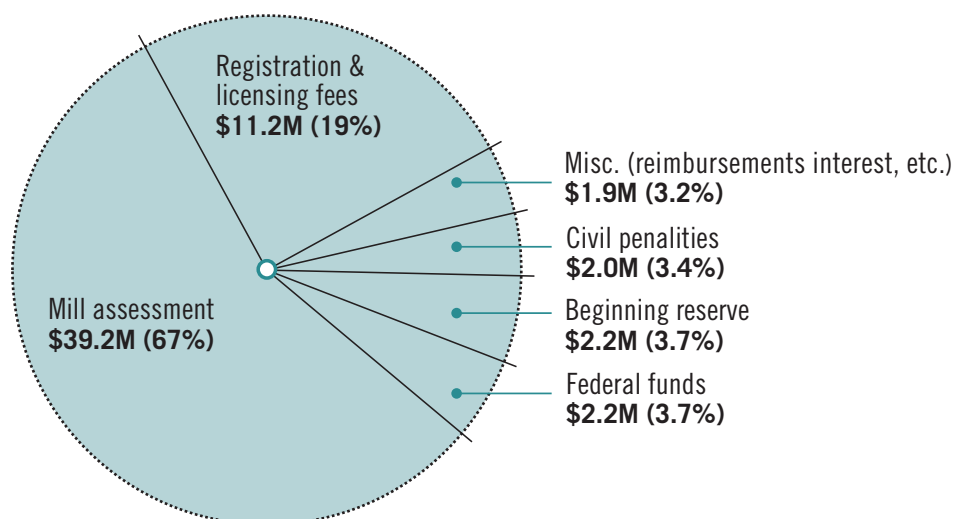
In 2004-05, the Department of Pesticide Regulation (DPR) was budgeted to expend \$56.6 million and employ approximately 352 employees. Beginning in 2004-05, DPR was funded entirely by regulatory fees. (DPR funding had been a combination of regulatory fees and the General Fund.) DPR's largest revenue source is the mill assessment, a fee levied on pesticide sales. In 2004, it was at the statutory maximum of 2.1 percent. (One mill is equivalent to 1/10th of one cent.) An additional, three-fourths mill is assessed on agricultural products and dual-use products to support pesticide consultation activities of the California Department of Food and Agriculture.

Other sources of revenue are annual certificates of product registration, pesticide-related business licenses, civil penalties, miscellaneous fees, and various reimbursements. Additional funds from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, U.S. Food and Drug Administration, and the U.S. Department of Agriculture support DPR activities performed with or on behalf of these federal agencies.

## DPR organization and functions

A pesticide must be registered (licensed) with DPR before it can be used, possessed, or offered for sale in California. The Registration Branch coordinates the required evaluation process for registration decisions. Branch scientists share data review responsibilities with staff scientists in other branches. The Branch oversees call-ins of data, and maintains product label files and the pesticide data library.

## AVAILABLE RESOURCES 2004-05



DPR requires a registrant to submit data on a product's potential health effects. The Medical Toxicology Branch reviews toxicology studies and prepares risk assessments: scientific estimates of the likelihood that an adverse health effect will result from exposure to a particular amount (dose) of a pesticide or pesticides.

The Worker Health and Safety Branch characterizes human exposure, assesses safety, designs and conducts field studies to better evaluate exposure to pesticides, and develops risk reduction mechanisms when needed. Branch scientists analyze county investigations of pesticide-related illnesses and investigate unsafe conditions in workplaces where pesticides are used.

The Enforcement Branch enforces pesticide laws and regulations, administers the nation's largest state produce residue monitoring program, does outreach, and conducts compliance assessment and assistance activities. Field use enforcement activities are largely carried out by county agricultural commissioners and their staffs (more than 350 biologists). Enforcement Branch staff provide training, coordination, supervision, and technical support. (DPR supports local activities with specified funds, including the revenue from 7.6 mills from the DPR Fund. See Local Assistance in the pie chart below.)

The Environmental Monitoring Branch monitors the environment to determine the fate of pesticides, protecting the public and the environment from pesticide contamination through analyzing hazards and developing pollution prevention strategies.

The Pest Management and Licensing Branch evaluates pesticide and pest management problems and provides information to develop new strategies that reduce adverse environmental impacts and hazards from pesticide use; oversees licensing and certification of dealers, pesticide brokers, agricultural pest control advisers, pest control businesses, and applicators; manages the Endangered Species Program, which includes mitigation development and outreach; and collects, reviews, analyzes and publishes pesticide use reporting data.

## BUDGETED EXPENDITURES 2004-05

